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no opposition at first; but hardly were they assembled on the deck, before they once again received an *English salute*. The officers of the frigate who were intrenched within the fore-castle, fired upon the boarders incessantly; and the rest of the crew doing similar execution through the gratings at last cleared the ship. Langeron scorned to be foiled, and ordered another detachment to the attack; it made the attempt, but met with the same success. Provoked with such repeated failures, our commodore determined that our hatchets should lay open her decks, and make the crew prisoners of war. Thus were all the ship's company prisoners, except the captain. He had taken refuge in the cabin; where from a small window in the door, he fired upon us unremittingly, and declared, when called upon to surrender, that he would spill the last drop of his blood before he would see the inside of a French prison. In this extremity it was thought best to summon the captain in gentle terms; and to promise him the most respectful treatment, if he would surrender. He only answered by firing as fast as possible. At length the last remedy was to be tried—to select a few resolute men, and to take him dead or alive. For this purpose a serjeant and twelve grenadiers were sent, with bayonets fixed to break open the cabin door; and, if he would not give up his arms, to run him through the body. The captain was prepared for every species of assault; and before the serjeant, who was at the head of the detachment, could execute his commission, the besieged shot him dead. The commodore ashamed of this pusillanimity, was forced again to have recourse to persuasion. A deputation was sent to the closed door; and the captain, ceasing to fire, condescended to hear their message. He returned a short answer, 'I now shall submit to my destiny: but as brave men should surrender only to the brave, bring your commander to me, for he alone amongst you has steadily stood his ground; and to him only will I resign my sword.' Everything being arranged, the door of the cabin was opened, and its dauntless defender appeared to us—in the person of a little hump-backed, pale-faced man, altogether as deformed in body as he was perfect in mind. The Chevalier Langeron complimented him on his bravery; and added, 'that his present captivity was but the fortune of war; and that he should have no reason to regret being a prisoner,' 'I feel no regret, (replied the little captain,) my charge was the fleet of merchantmen; and my duty called me to defend them, though at the expence of my vessel.—I prolonged the engagement, until I saw from my cabin window, that they were all safe within the mouth of the Thames; and to have held out longer would have been obstinacy not courage. Your kind treatment of me may meet a return: my countrymen will pay my debt of gratitude; for the power which now yields me to your hands, may one day put you into theirs.' The noble boldness with which he expressed himself, charmed the commodore, he returned his sword to him with these words: 'Take, Sir, a weapon which no man better deserves to wear! Forget that you are my prisoner, but ever remember that we are friends.'

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.

The number of inhabitants of a country or a city is almost renewed every thirty years, and in an age the human race is renewed three times and one-third. If we allow three generations for an age, and supposing that the world was only 5700 years old, there would be 171 generations since the creation of the world to our time, 124 since the deluge, and 53 since the Christian era; and as there is not a house that can prove its origin even the length of Charlemagne, it so follows, that the most ancient families are not able to trace their origin further back than 30 generations—there are even very few who can trace so far, without diving into fiction. But what signifies 1000 years of illustration to 4700 of obscurity? Out of a thousand infants nursed by the mother, three hundred die; of the same number committed to the strange nurses, 500 perish. The mortality of infants has terribly augmented during this luxurious age. Convulsions and dentition carry off the greatest part of them. Among 115 deaths, there may be reckoned one woman in child-bed; but only one in 400

dies in labour. The small-pox, in the natural way, usually carries off 8 out of a 100—by inoculation, one scarcely dies out of 300. It is observed, that more girls than boys die of the small-pox in the natural way. From calculations on the bill of mortality, there are 11 out of 3126 who reach the age of 100. More people live to a great age in elevated situations than those which are lower. The proportion of the deaths of women to those of men is 100 to 108; the probable duration of a woman's life is 60 years. Married women live longer than single. It has been found that the greatest number of deaths have been found in the month of March, and next to that August and September. In November, December, and February, there are fewest deaths. Out of a 1000 deaths, 249 take place in winter, 289 in spring, 225 in summer, and 237 in autumn. More die, therefore, in the spring than in any other season, but in large cities like London or Paris winter is the most fatal season. Why? Because more persons are in town in winter than in summer. The half of all who are born die before they reach the age of 17. The number of old persons who die during cold weather are to those who die during the warm weather as seven to four. The first month and especially the first day after birth, are marked by the greatest number of deaths. Of 2735 infants who die when very young, 1292 die on the first day, and the remainder during the first month.—According to the observations of Boerhaave, the healthiest children are born during the months of January, February, and March. The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country as 1 to 3, and the married men to all the males as 3 to 5. The greatest number of births are in February and March; which answer to May and June. The number of twins is to that of the whole number of single births as 1 to 65. The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country as one hundred and seventy-five to 1000. In a country place there are on an average 4 children born of each marriage, in cities it cannot be reckoned more than three and a half. The number of widows are to those of widowers as 3 to 1. The number of widows is to the number of the whole inhabitants 5 to 51, that of widowers as 1 to 15.

Upon an equal space of ground there exists,

In Iceland	1 man	In Germany	127
Norway	5	England	152
Sweden	14	France	153
Turkey	36	Italy	172
Poland	52	Naples	192
Spain	63	Venice	196
Ireland	99	Holland	224
Switzerland	114	Malt	1103
Great Britain	119		

What a difference! Iceland is the poorest part of the world as to inhabitants, and Malta the richest. One fourth of the inhabitants of a country live commonly in cities, and three-fourths in villages. Of a thousand living men, there ought to be allowed 28 deaths.

REMEDY FOR THE GOUT.

Dissolve two ounces of rosin of guaiacum in three pints of the best French brandy. One or two table spoonfuls of this solution are to be taken every morning fasting, taking afterwards either a cup of tea or glass of water.

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

Fill a clean stone bottle, about the size of a blacking bottle, with hot water, lay the ear on the bottle as hot as it can be borne, so that the steam may ascend into it, every night when going to bed, for five or ten minutes.

FIRE ESCAPE APPARATUS.

The apparatus consists of three ladders sliding into each other; which are placed perpendicularly in the middle of a framed carriage, mounted on four wheels, which may be drawn by one horse, or six men—by a windlass the ladders wind out, so as to reach to the third story of a building—provision is also made for elevating and lowering a box, for the removal of property from the upper stories of a house, when the lower parts are on fire.